

THE INTELLIGENCER.

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by
The Intelligence Publishing Co.,
25 AND 27 FOURTEENTH STREET.

Terms Per Year, by Mail, in Advance,
Postage Prepaid.

Daily (Six Days in the Week) 1 Year \$5.50
Daily, Six Months 3.00
Daily, Three Months 1.50
Daily (Two Days in the Week) 3.00
Daily (One Month) .45
Weekly (One Year in Advance) 1.00
Weekly (Six Months) .60

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER is delivered by carriers in Wheeling and adjacent towns at 10 cents per week.

Persons wishing to subscribe to THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER can do so by sending in their orders to the INTELLIGENCER office on postal cards or otherwise. They will be punctually served by carriers.

Tributes of Respect and Obituary Notices 50 cents per inch.

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every part of the surrounding country.

Rejected communications will not be returned unless accompanied by sufficient postage.

[The INTELLIGENCER, embracing its several editions, is entered in the Post-office at Wheeling, W. Va., as second-class matter.]

Telephone Numbers
Editorial Rooms.....823; Counting Room.....822

THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1897.

Statesmanship vs. Demagoguery.

A response to Mr. Bryan's letter on property, written a week ago, appears in the New York Sunday World over the signature of Speaker Thomas B. Reed. Those who wish to compare the manner in which a statesman treats a great topic with that in which the same topic is handled by a demagogue should provide themselves with both letters and read them carefully. Mr. Reed's letter is one of the most dignified, logical and statesmanlike utterances yet appearing on the subject in question, and without so much as a direct reference to Bryan's false assumptions and repudiations of the principles he laid down last year, completely knocks every prop out from under the silver leader's position.

Mr. Bryan, it will be remembered, based his entire explanation of the rise in wheat and fall in silver on the false assumption that the Republicans were claiming the responsibility for the situation, he knowing it to be false—thus setting up a man of straw and picking him to pieces. So palpably absurd was his contention, and so illogical was his reasoning that it attracted but a day's notice and disappointed his friends, who had expected something logical and free from the demagoguery so characteristic of their leader in the past.

The great Republican leader, Mr. Reed, discusses the subject in a manner which is worthy of his masterful mind. His article is a study of causes and effects and not the production of a mere politician. It is analytical, logical, and convincing. He takes the position that destiny brought good times, which will last until overdoing, speculation, extravagance or distrust brings along another panic; he has been the history of the world. He draws a parallel between the causes of the recent hard times and the revival of good times we are now experiencing, with the causes of the depression previous to the revival of 1879, and shows them to have been almost identical. Then, as now, the revival had been preceded by an agitation by financial quacks for an unsafe currency system.

The resemblance between the years 1878 and 1897 and the years of 1896 and 1897 Speaker Reed shows to be most striking. In 1878 the air was filled with denunciations of the honest money administration which would not flood the country with greenbacks, and John Sherman was being denounced by no less a personage than Samuel J. Tilden for his determination to resume specie payments. The farmer was then appealed to, as last year, and made to believe that his depressed condition was due to the want of fiat money. Croakings of the cheap money party filled the Democratic and Greenback press and disaster was predicted.

Mr. Reed says: That very autumn the state of Maine, Mr. Blaine's own state, in a campaign under his able management, went over to the flat enemy, and from a majority for sound money changed in favor of the wildest carnival of unreason that ever overwhelmed an intelligent people. "But when the first of January came no crowds thronged to sub-treasury buildings, as predicted by the dishonest money men, and we got back to the currency of the world without a movement or a jar."

From that moment, continues Mr. Reed, "prosperity began, not the eternal prosperity of the New Jerusalem, but earthly prosperity enduring as long as human nature would permit." Then, as now, the flat money leaders said that it was only temporary because there could not be prosperity unless the printing presses were started to work at the free and unlimited manufacture of greenbacks. The same arguments were used as are now used for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars at an unnatural ratio. Mr. Reed continues with the comparison thus:

How like this are the events of the last twelve months! Prior to the passage of the tariff act we had scenes like those which preceded the first day of 1879. The offers of the patent remedy stood by and jeered. They mocked at us when our fear came. But when the disease had been had and there was no further change to be looked forward to; when business had reached its sound basis and there was a reasonable chance to calculate the future, there came a repetition of the phenomena of 1879.

Stocks have gone up, not because gamblers have played, but because men's minds have changed and the whole nation takes utterly different views of the future. A stock which is worth 40 when everything seems on the down slope easily becomes worth 80 when people feel that we are on the up grade. When you are going down into the dark nobody knows how far you may go, and when you go up into the sunlight nobody can tell how far you may go. Fear increases the fall, hope increases the rise.

Speaker Reed goes into a discussion of what makes prosperity and what makes hard times. He shows the many causes which contribute to both. All these causes are natural, and they are coming and going and constantly recurring all the time at stated periods. After a great crash, he says, like that of 1893 or that of

1873, there is nothing to do but to wait and let the business of the world settle itself, carefully keeping meanwhile the medicine men of finance with their feathers and rattles out of the way of the sick man. "When public confidence is profoundly shaken it must re-establish itself. Men and nations and the whole civilized part of the race go from one extreme to the other."

These alterations, Mr. Reed believes, seem as necessary as the ebb and flow of the ocean. When things are ready something always happens which develops the fact that confidence has returned, and let the whole world have a different aspect. Wheels again begin to turn and one by one each employment takes up its march and the nation as a whole goes to work again. The something that happens starts revival and disproves at the same time the claim that the country needed the financial quack's nostrums. We are having that now, and, to quote Mr. Reed's own words, "It looks very much like 1879," when the recovery from the panic of 1873 set in.

A Favorite Theory Exploded.

The secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gage, answers very clearly the argument with which the free silverites are trying to account for the depreciation in the price of silver. It was a common claim in the last campaign, and just now when the price of silver continues at the lowest notch on record while wheat hovers about the dollar mark, is being revived, that with the opening of the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the "mint price" for silver will be fixed as the "mint price" for gold. This they say will influence the market and the commercial price will rise to the coinage value.

In his recent letter accounting for the drop in silver Mr. Bryan used this argument, as he had used it in all his speeches last year. Secretary Gage shows that the assertion is based upon the ignorance of Mr. Bryan concerning the manner in which free coinage is conducted. The argument, says Mr. Gage, is pure sophistry, and the secretary continues:

In the first place, there is, properly speaking, no mint price for either gold or silver. All that the mint does with the man who brings to the mint a certain number of grains of uncoined silver is to give him in return the same number of grains in coined gold, less enough to pay for the metal alloy used by the mint in coining.

All that it could do for silver at whatever so-called rate would be to give to the men bringing uncoined silver to the mint an equal amount in ounces and grains of coined silver, less the cost of the alloy used by the mint in coining it. In neither case is there any "demand" thus set up.

In the one case the man has his gold returned to him in gold dollars. In the other case he has his silver returned to him in silver dollars.

Up to this point nothing in the shape of a "demand," as Mr. Bryan talks about, has appeared. Why, then, does he sophisticate about the demand thus created by law, when there is no demand thus created by law? If there is a "demand" for either gold or silver dollars it must lie outside of the mint in the commercial world. This commercial demand would express itself in the ratio or price at which things would be offered in exchange for one as compared with the other.

Mr. Gage further shows that even under free coinage the bullion value and the coinage value of silver must be identical.

Should there come a demand which would materially enhance the value of the new dollars the increasing supply coming through the mint would soon satisfy it, and then the price of the silver in the dollar would again sink and be regulated by the commercial exchange, and the coined dollar would only be worth the value of the bullion in it. We would indeed have cheap money and a fluctuating currency, as unstable as the currency of Mexico is to-day, for Mexico is suffering from precisely that state of affairs.

A Valuable Exhibit.

The interesting publication in yesterday's Intelligence of municipal statistics prepared by City Receiver Forgey is of great value as showing the bearing of municipal ownership on the proposition to refund the debt of Wheeling and the relation of such ownership to the rate of taxation. The analysis of the figures obtained from fifty-four cities of the class to which Wheeling belongs shows beyond doubt that Mr. Forgey's claim that Wheeling is entitled to the highest and best rate of credit of any city in the Union is based upon facts as they exist. It bears out the claim made by the advocates of the policy of refunding the debt that there will be no difficulty in placing the bonds advantageously, and in a way that will save the city annually, in interest, a very large sum of money.

The showing made by Mr. Forgey needs no comment. The figures he presents speak eloquently for themselves and should be preserved and studied by all tax payers in Wheeling. There is reason that, under the conditions shown by the exhibit, Wheeling's new issue of bonds will not only find a ready sale, but will in all probability command a handsome premium.

How a Strike was Settled.

A New York contractor on an underground trolley line adopted a novel method of pacifying strikers who were demanding pay which was due them, but for some reason or other was delayed. "There were several hundred of the men, and they threw down their tools and refused to work until they were paid because, as they said, they must have their beer and lunch, and had no money to buy any with. The contractor filled his pockets with quarters and half dollars and threw them broad-cast among the crowd. Then there was a scramble for the money, which provided the men with the beer and lunches they wanted, restored good humor, and the strike was soon settled. This way of settling a strike might not always be successful, but this contractor popularized himself with his men in a way that will insure their forbearance when he shall again be placed under such circumstances."

There are strong hopes that the yellow fever outbreak in Louisiana will not develop into an alarming epidemic. The absence of mortality thus far and the fact that the scourge is not spreading rapidly are encouraging, and the health authorities, while taking every possible precaution, do not regard the situation such as will warrant a panic.

Three terrible railway accidents, involving the loss of many lives, within four days and all in the west, call attention to the popular superstition that one great disaster of this nature is generally followed immediately by three or four others in various parts of the country. Perhaps "superstition" is not the proper

term, but certainly it is that the coincidence of such calamities coming in groups is frequently noted.

Stories of starvation are already coming from Klondike, and the worst has not yet come. People who rashly started without sufficient provisions to last them for a long while, instead of heeding the warnings from men who were acquainted with the country and its hardships, are paying dearly for their recklessness.

BELL COMPANY'S STOCK.

Remarkable Advances in the Market at Boston—New Bulls Probable.

Incident to the era of advancing stocks, an invariable accompaniment of prosperity, the remarkable advance in the Bell Telephone stock on Saturday is attracting no little attention. The quotation in Boston jumped to 274. It had been at 234. The stock of this great corporation, for, despite the opposition, the company continues to practically control the field, like that of the Western Union Telegraph Company, does not seem to be affected by the fights that are being made upon it. Observers of the stock market, for instance, have noted that the boom in Bell stock has increased since the recent decision of a Berlin case by the supreme court. The Electrical Review notes a rumor that further suits for infringements will be brought by the Bell Company, but it remains to be seen whether that company can maintain its claims throughout the list. The opposition companies that are being organized and are in operation in many cities are investing an immense amount of capital, as though confident of their ability to cope with the big Bell corporation in the future, and to protect their patents. It seems that the fight has only begun, and pending its settlement the public, where there are competing systems, will get whatever benefits arise out of competition.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

The proof of the pudding is the empty dish after dinner.

Economy consists in knowing how to get others to supply your wants.

Husbands and wives never argue with each other—they simply dispute.

The man who gets caught in the rain loses all interest in silver-lined clouds.

A girl may love a man from the bottom of her heart, but there's always room at the top.

The camel and the scorching both have humps, but the camel has the advantage in being able to go for ten days without drinking.

Few women would care to become angels if they could not talk out loud to each other while some other angel played a harp.

Some girls seem to have a great deal of music in them and the neighbors are always sorry when any of it escapes.

Time wasted can never be recalled. You should remember this when trying to carve a boarding-house beef-steak.

An independent fortune awaits the man who will invent a smoke-consumer that can be attached to cigarette flasks.

There is nothing like knowing how to do a thing—unless it is the faculty of being able to do it when you know how.—Chicago News.

Character in Shoes.

Hide and Leather: The cobbler is proverbially something of a philosopher.

The boots and shoes which he mends and patches tell tales to him that are concealed to the uninitiated. The old-time shoe-maker affected to read characters as skillfully from the way a man's shoes were worn as the palmist reads it from the lines of the hand.

"Wear at the toe, spend as you go," and "Wear at the ball, spend all," are samples of cobbler's maxims. Of course, there was more or less nonsense about all this, but the shoes will tell much to the observant person.

Young people wear shoes out more rapidly than their elders, owing to the buoyant proclivities to kick the world before them. With maturity comes age, possibly matrimony and probably children; hence increased demand for shoes.

Further, as the years lengthen, tendency to exercise decreases, and old shoes, like old friends, are more solicitously cared for.

Care of shoes is not one of the signs of old age, but it is a large and luminous fact that old people make their shoes last longer than do young people.

Recreational.

(The following poem, Rudyard Kipling's contribution to the Victorian Jubilee, is published by request.)

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre.
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

If, with wild surges, the power of God
Should whiten waves that threaten the boat
Of our ships, and break the hulk of our
Latter-day Noah, and fill our ships
And our ports with the wreckage of
Latter-day Noah, and fill our ships
And our ports with the wreckage of

For heathen hearts that put their trust
In reckless tube and iron shield—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And heroic deeds that rest but on the dust,
For heathen hearts that put their trust
In reckless tube and iron shield—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And heroic deeds that rest but on the dust—
Amen.

IT IS EASY TO TELL.

People who fail to look after their health are like the carpenter who neglects to sharpen his tools. People are not apt to get anxious about their health soon enough. If you are "not quite well" or "half sick" have you ever thought that your kidneys may be the cause of your sickness?

It is easy to tell by setting aside your urine for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate, scanty supply, pain or dull ache in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is satisfaction in knowing that the great remedy Dr. Kline's Swamp-Root, fulfills every wish in relieving weak or diseased kidneys and all forms of bladder and urinary troubles. Not only does Swamp-Root give new life and activity to the kidneys—the cause of the trouble, but by treating the kidneys as a tonic for the entire constitution. If you need a medicine take Swamp-Root—it cures. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar, or by sending your address and the name of this paper to Dr. Kline & Co., Philadelphia, N. Y., you may have a sample bottle of this great discovery sent to you free by mail.

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SEPTEMBER SALLIES.

She (after the quarrel)—And must we part forever, Harry?
He—Well, at least until to-morrow night, Maude.—Philadelphia North American.

Waiter (to diner, who is absorbed in the menu)—What do you wish to eat, please?
Absent-Minded Professor—I haven't time to talk now. Ask me after dinner.—London Tit-Bits.

"Don't cry, Buster," said Jimmyboy, after the catastrophe. "Napoleon didn't cry every time his brother hit him accidentally on the eye."
"I know that," retorted Buster. "Napoleon did all the hitting on the eye himself."—Harper's Bazar.

Part of the "Bluff"—"Why," she finally ventured to falter, "do you look so sadly when we are sitting thus?"
"Because," he answered, gazing tenderly down into her troubled eyes, "a man always looks sad when he holds a lovely hand."

She was somewhat reassured, although she did not altogether understand.—Detroit Journal.

"I've just bought a flying machine."
"Which make?"
"1900"—Brooklyn Life.

The major has a fine war record, has not he?
"I believe so. He has been married fifty years."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Little Petie—Will it make much noise, Mr. Constant?
Mr. Constant—What, my boy?

Petie—Sister said she thought you would pop to-night, and I was wondering if it could be heard upstairs.—Philadelphia North American.

"Louise, two-thirds of every healthy infant's life should be spent in sleep."
"Well, don't tell me about it; go talk to baby."—London Household Words.

Hicks—I suppose that it is a bargain between Dick and Miss Sparker. They seem made for each other.
Wicks—Yes; as soon as they met, he made for her and she made for him.—Boston Transcript.

"Say, pa, what kind of pans do miners use when panning gold?"
"Dust pans, my boy."—Puck.

A Steve Crane Idyl.

Sarah and Jonathan, seated in one corner of the broad hotel piazza, were twittering in the crimson moonbeams.

It had been a happy day for Jonathan. He had succeeded that afternoon in painting a big cow, standing in a field of rose-madder stubble, with one sweep of his tremendous brush. Old Indigo, the art dealer, would give him \$100.00 for the picture, and he felt that he could at last tell Sarah of his passion.

The purple moon hung low in the vermilion sky, casting a bright green radiance about the two as they sat looking out over the swirling, whirling, twirling torrent of the gentle brooklet, which roared savagely past them in the baby-blue twilight. Thousands upon thousands of crickets twanged their melodious lyres, sweeter than ever Israel dare twang them, and the hoarse roar of the huge bull-frog smote the air.

"Sarah," said Jonathan, mustering all his courage with a mighty effort, which nearly burst his largest nerve ganglion, "I know what you would say," replied Sarah, softly, "and—"

Jonathan's heart beat like a mighty pilot-driver. He was nearly suffocated with the rush of wild yearnings which thrilled his trembling frame.

"Hear me out," he gasped, convulsively, as he seized the pink railing with a grip that shook the great hotel to its foundations, "the momentous occasion has arrived; I must tell—"

"Don't be a fool, Jon," said Sarah, coquettishly, "you ought to know that—"

"That's just what I want to know!" burst in Jonathan, impulsively. "Let me finish what—"

(We will let Steve Crane finish in his next novel.)

Danger in X-Rays.

Numerous cases of serious burning by exposure to X rays have been reported from various places. A gentleman interested in X ray investigation says: "It is my opinion that unless the photographing of people by X ray is done under a physician's inspection, it should be prohibited. It is dangerous, and thus far very few physicians even know anything about it. X ray studies have cropped up all over the country, and in many instances they are operated by men who have no idea of the possibilities for evil in the force which they handle. For instance, I know of one studio that is run by a man who was formerly a janitor. He has little or no scientific knowledge beyond that required in taking such a photograph. I have myself seen two patients who have been seriously injured by exposure to X rays, and it seems to me that the use of the rays should be regulated in much the same way as the sale of poisons. A man who runs an X ray studio told me not long ago that about three-fourths of his patrons were moved to be photographed by curiosity. They wanted to see how their bones looked. So far as I know, none of them has been injured by it, but it has been demonstrated clearly that there is danger in the X ray, and I know that it is frequently handled by ignorant operators."

OWING to overcrowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, superintendent of schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by druggists.

If you have ever seen a little child in a paroxysm of whooping cough, or if you have been annoyed by a constant tickling in the throat, you can appreciate the value of One Minute Cough Cure, which gives quick relief. Charles R. Goette, Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham Sinclair, Fifth-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; Exley Bros., Penn and Zane streets; Bowle & Co., Bridgeport.

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